

acter, the Dime-Building and Loan Association, is also in trouble. This makes the fourth one in a week. Attorney-General Moloney is preparing a bill in which he will show, he says, that the Dime-Building and Loan Association is in an insolvent condition. Attorney Ames has charge of the case and has collected evidence which shows, he declares, that the association must have been insolvent as long ago as June, 1894.

**Receiver Is Wanted.**  
A bill for a receiver for the Fireman's Insurance Company, a Chicago concern, which, it is shown, withdrew from active business last January, has been filed in the Circuit Court. The complainants are the National Linsend Oil Company, et al. The company's authorized capital stock is \$200,000, of which \$250,000 has been paid. The company owns stock valued at \$40,000 by the bill.

bank, issued the following statement yesterday:  
"The news was a complete surprise. We had understood that the bank was in splendid condition. The Mercantile National Bank of Illinois had a very valuable account with us, and always large balances to its credit, running up into the hundreds of thousands of dollars. They owe us nothing excepting for a few small notes in their hands for collection for our account. We have no further interest in the failure except that we lose a valuable account. We feel a deep sympathy with the officers of the bank, from whom we have had the highest regard for many years. Some of the individuals who have been mentioned are, I have learned this morning, to a national corporation in Chicago. I have no suspicion whatever of any business interests in New York being affected."  
Dumont Clarke, president of the American Exchange Bank, states that the National Bank of Illinois was their collection agent in Chicago, and that they kept a balance of \$20,000 on deposit in this city as security for these collections.  
The Chicago bank also kept a reserve bal-

ance, the gas people would get their franchise.  
**Legislature Must Act.**  
Meanwhile the legislative bill for dollar gas is being vigorously agitated. Assemblyman Glavin's bill to test and will be introduced at an early date. Mr. Glavin has received a letter of congratulation from the anti-Tammany leader, Thomas Costigan, who, for more than twenty-five years, has controlled the politics of Mr. Glavin's district, under the anti-Tammany banner. Time and again he has refused a seat in the Inner Council Chamber of the Wigwam. The letter is as follows:  
"My Dear Mr. Glavin: No public pronouncement of prospective legislation could give me greater gratification than yours at the extension in today's New York Journal. This question can neither be 'downed' nor 'side-tracked.' The point turned in the Aldermen's debate was a cunning scheme of the gas combine to confuse and defer the issue. While all thanks are due to Judge Jacobson and the Journal for their detent of that most infamously corrupt scheme, still, as Corporation Counsel Scott's able opinion

## SPEECH OR SIGN ALIKE IN VAIN.

Old Mrs. Gross, Found Wandering, Proves a Polyglot Puzzle.

Policemen of Many Tongues Fail to Make Her Understand.

Realizing That She Is a Deaf Mute, Dr. Gallaudet Is Summoned, but He, Too, Fails.

PHOTOGRAPH LEADS TO HER FRIENDS

Picture She Carried of Trixy Levy Leads to the Discovery That She Lived with the Girl's Father, Who Alone Understands Her Sign Language.

Does any one lack a plot for a novel or a drama? Here is a most remarkable sequence of events:

An old woman stood near the corner of Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue at 6 o'clock on Sunday evening. It was cold. The woman was lightly clad, pale and shivering. It was plain she was hungry and weary. She made signs to the passers by, pointing now to her lips, now to her ears, and shaking her gray head. Some contemptuously glanced at her, muttered "drunk," and hurried on. Others thought her gestures not grotesque, but pitiful, and stopped to ask what she wanted, what was the matter. She pointed again to her lips, to her ears. She did not seem to understand. She did not utter a word. She shook her head and shrugged her shoulders. Policeman Richard E. Fordham came along and questioned the old woman. Only silence, grimaces, helpless gestures. Fordham, sensible man, took her to the Charles Street Station House. There Sergeant Robert A. Titch tried hard to get an answer from her. Of course, he began with the questions that were first asked when one of Adam's grandsons went astray and his uncle found him wandering in the suburbs of the Garden.

"What is your name?" asked the sergeant.

**Only Unmeaning Gestures.**

The old woman shrugged her shoulders, shook her head.

"Don't you know where you live?"

Shrugs, negative nods.

"She does not understand English, that's certain," said the sergeant. "She's a foreigner. Perhaps she's French."

description of the woman who was lost and whose voice was lost was sent to every station house in the city, and every policeman was ordered to inquire on his post if such an old woman was missing. Early in the morning she was taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court, where Magistrate Knudlich was sitting.

"What is your name?" "Don't you know where you live?" were asked again in a confusion of tongues. No answer from the old woman; only strange gesticulations. So Magistrate Knudlich, vastly puzzled, sent the old woman to Superintendent Blake, of the Department of Charities, at his office on Third avenue. And Superintendent Blake proved to the police, resourceful as they are, there are other detectives. The Superintendent took the photograph that the hapless old woman so frequently kissed. On the back of the picture was printed the name of a Grand street photographer. It was a slight cleft, and Mr. Blake promptly decided to follow it. He sent an officer with the picture to the photographer's to learn, if possible, where the child of the photograph lives. The photographer did not know his book did not tell. A boy was in the shop, who is curious, and who should be forever blessed. The boy looked at the photograph.

"Why," exclaimed the boy, "I've often seen a girl who looks like that playing on East Broadway."

That did not greatly strengthen the clue, but the officer who had the photograph in his possession did not despair. He started along East Broadway asking shopkeepers and women if they knew a child who looked like the child of the photograph. After a while he went into the shop of Lazarus Levy, No. 30 East Broadway.

"Where did you get that?" exclaimed the astonished Levy; "that's my little daughter, Trixy."

The officer told him of the old woman whose face he had in the picture.

"I know her," cried Levy. "She lives here with me. We have been looking for her ever since."

Levy was born at Piotrkow, Poland. He went to school there with a boy named Gross and a girl named Kullitsky, and those two, when they were old enough, married. Two children had been born to them when Levy came to this country. Soon afterward, thirty-two years ago, Gross came here alone.

"My wife's dead," said Gross to Levy, and he married again.

Two months ago, to Levy's infinite surprise, Mrs. Gross, the girl Kullitsky, Levy's schoolmate, whom her fugitive husband had abandoned, reappeared at his home on East Broadway. He could understand her. Her children were dead; she had spent her last penny to go in search of Gross. Levy welcomed her. Since she has been here she has stood daily at Levy's doorway, scanning the faces of the passers-by. On last Sunday morning Mrs. Gross wandered away searching, always searching, for the man who had deserted her.

She it was who made grotesque signs at her and wandered far in her search. Levy hurried to Mr. Blake's office. When the old woman saw him enter she clapped her hands and ran to him with a child's activity. He left her away.

She is a deaf mute. She has never uttered a word nor heard a sound. The rude signs she has taught herself are intelligible only to those who have been associated with her every day.

Does any one lack a plot for a novel or a drama?

**POLICEMAN REPRIMANDED.**

Arrested a Woman Who Was Talking to Her Husband and Her Father on the Corner.

Policeman Bell was sharply scored by Magistrate Knudlich, in Jefferson Market Court, yesterday, for an arrest that he made on Saturday night. He had arrested Mrs. Tittle Hollander, of No. 500 Seventh avenue, wife of Peter Hollander, a piano teacher, who was standing with her husband and father, when the policeman made story about her and her father and her husband and was also taken to the police station.

When they were called out, the policeman told the woman, tactfully, to be sure and have her marriage certificate with her in court the next day. The Magistrate asked the policeman to tell just what she had done.

"She looked hard at me," he said, "as if she wanted me to stop. And I know her to be of a high character. Running up before Sheridan had time to brush the mud off his clothes and claim the horse. It had escaped after having been unhitched from a truck two blocks down the street, while the driver was unloading its mate.

People for two blocks down had scurried out of the animal's way, and their shouts had attracted the attention of Detectives Sheridan and Sloan, of the Mulberry Street Station, who were standing at the corner of Spring street.

They saw the peril of the children, and both sprang into the middle of the street to intercept the horse. Sheridan grabbed first and succeeded in catching the bridle-rein. As he did so he slipped on the icy pavement and lost his footing. His position was a perilous one, but he retained his hold on the rein.

Sloan, who had missed the bridle on the opposite side, grabbed the reins, which were trailing behind the horse, as it rushed past, and brought the animal to a short turn just in time to save Sheridan's legs and the head of the snarling of the Sternberg children. It was a narrow escape for Sheridan as well as for all the children who were directly in the horse's path.

An excited method came running up before Sheridan had time to brush the mud off his clothes and claim the horse. It had escaped after having been unhitched from a truck two blocks down the street, while the driver was unloading its mate.

**CASTELAR TO THE JOURNAL.**

Continued from First Page.

fight, and would fight against everything and everybody, and were willing to spend their last cent and give their last drop of blood in the struggle.

Nobody could dissuade them from such a purpose, and nobody could prevent their trying to establish a sovereignty by arms. By arms the Cubans were conquered. With any other people they would have lost by the revolution what they had gained by evolution. If we had been Americans, instead of being Spaniards, we would have declared their country as a territory, as the United States declared the Confederate States, and would have treated them as the United States have been known to treat those who have made war against them, blacks or whites, Indians or Europeans. But the Spanish people were as determined to be implacable during the war as they were always humane and liberal after victory.

Cuba will never be a transatlantic Poland. The leader of the Conservatives, charged with maintaining the present combat at all hazards, does not think that the measures voted are sufficient. When the triumph of our army places the honor of our nation again in safety it will only be necessary to speak to him to compel him to acknowledge the completeness of his country's methods of waging war. The public well knows, however, that he desires to unite the method of the reformer to the implacable action of the soldier.

The two necessary reforms will be applied. Both accord with the sentiments of a great nation which in all this century has fought as no other nation has fought for its own liberty and for the liberty of the classes.

It will cost Spain no effort, nor will she make a sacrifice of any kind to amplify the government of the Cubans by themselves, and to establish liberal and progressive commercial relations for the island with all the world.

The American Constitution has distinguished between Americans and naturalized citizens requiring the condition of birth in America for election to the Presidency. This is wise, for now we see what difference there is between Cleveland, who is prudent, and those who would rush the United States into war.

The stupidity of the latter is fearful to contemplate. The head of the filibusters is as far away in point of intelligence from the head of the President of the United States as was the head of the immortal Franklin from the head of a savage.

So we ought not to be afflicted by the threats of demagogues when, measured against their ravings, is the prudence of a President who is an honor, not only to his people and his country, but to all humanity.

The United States borrowed the manner of the designation and appointment of their President from the method employed in Germany. Desiring to form a confederation of great dimensions, after the manner that Holland and Switzerland had tried, they sought to take advantage of the bitter fruits of anarchy and disorder that had cropped out there and establish the glorious Constitution which has given such splendid results.

For one thing, it has assured a President who is shielding us from the recognition of the beligerency or independence of a republic that has no existence, who is shielding us from the craziest of resolutions which would have the inevitable effect of bringing on war.

And as Cleveland has acted, so will McKinley. As a Republican, he will perhaps do even more than would a Democrat to discourage jingoes who advocate a war, bound to be equally fatal to victor and vanquished, breaking the bonds of association which bind the Old World to the New.

I see in Mr. Cleveland's message all the splendor of international humanity, and I deduce from it that he will stand as defender of his own theory not to recognize the beligerency of the Cubans, least of all to accord their independence or approve of intervention, even peaceful intervention—to say nothing of intervention by force of arms, since he feels that the eyes of the world are one him at this moment.

It is necessary that liberty should walk hand in hand with peace, for cruel war overthrows all principles of justice, crushing the laws of human nature, by putting force against force, violence against violence, despotism against despotism.

From external conquest it is but a step to internal oppression. That would be to do away with the work of Washington and substitute for it the power of the Caesars, whose inevitable establishment drives and hastens us toward slavery and barbarism.

I do not know whether my country will approve of my statement that its honor will be heightened by a continuance of economic reforms that seem even more dangerous than seemed in its time, the emancipation of the slaves in Cuba, thus inaugurating a system of reforms that would strengthen our Government in both the Antilles.

With patriotism such as ours no egoistic influence can overlook the interests of our country, and no privileges engendered by protection should disturb a peace that menaces our sovereignty over Cuba or our national honor.

A liberal government like ours, conceived by great men and progressive statesmen, even in the lines that have distinguished the United States above nations, cannot learn from outsiders its faults in governing the Antilles or submit to a mediator.

President Cleveland, like myself, was obviously persuaded of the truth when he wrote his message, completely favorable as it was to Spain. What surprises me is the senseless proposition so favorably received by the Senate, recommending the acknowledgment of Cuban rebels as beligerents—recommending the independence which is impossible, and which would be a frightful aggravation to the Spanish people and a violation of international courtesy.

They tell me that conflict is inevitable. It will be as uncalled for an aggression on the part of the United States as was that of Napoleon in 1808, when he invaded our territory. We have listened to menaces with the stoic disdain of the just and true. We have done everything possible to avoid a war, everything but humiliate ourselves before the strong and sully our national history with indignity.

all odds; but we do not believe for Cuban beligerency, we will maintain our rights against But if the United States do, we cannot believe that the Americans, the humane, the progressive, will declare it.

As for ourselves, we will do everything we can to avoid this sad interference—without pride, but also without timidity.

As for ourselves, we will do everything we can to avoid this sad interference—without pride, but also without timidity.

As for ourselves, we will do everything we can to avoid this sad interference—without pride, but also without timidity.

As for ourselves, we will do everything we can to avoid this sad interference—without pride, but also without timidity.

As for ourselves, we will do everything we can to avoid this sad interference—without pride, but also without timidity.

As for ourselves, we will do everything we can to avoid this sad interference—without pride, but also without timidity.

As for ourselves, we will do everything we can to avoid this sad interference—without pride, but also without timidity.

As for ourselves, we will do everything we can to avoid this sad interference—without pride, but also without timidity.

As for ourselves, we will do everything we can to avoid this sad interference—without pride, but also without timidity.

As for ourselves, we will do everything we can to avoid this sad interference—without pride, but also without timidity.

As for ourselves, we will do everything we can to avoid this sad interference—without pride, but also without timidity.

As for ourselves, we will do everything we can to avoid this sad interference—without pride, but also without timidity.

As for ourselves, we will do everything we can to avoid this sad interference—without pride, but also without timidity.

As for ourselves, we will do everything we can to avoid this sad interference—without pride, but also without timidity.

As for ourselves, we will do everything we can to avoid this sad interference—without pride, but also without timidity.

As for ourselves, we will do everything we can to avoid this sad interference—without pride, but also without timidity.

As for ourselves, we will do everything we can to avoid this sad interference—without pride, but also without timidity.

As for ourselves, we will do everything we can to avoid this sad interference—without pride, but also without timidity.

As for ourselves, we will do everything we can to avoid this sad interference—without pride, but also without timidity.

As for ourselves, we will do everything we can to avoid this sad interference—without pride, but also without timidity.

As for ourselves, we will do everything we can to avoid this sad interference—without pride, but also without timidity.

As for ourselves, we will do everything we can to avoid this sad interference—without pride, but also without timidity.

As for ourselves, we will do everything we can to avoid this sad interference—without pride, but also without timidity.

As for ourselves, we will do everything we can to avoid this sad interference—without pride, but also without timidity.

As for ourselves, we will do everything we can to avoid this sad interference—without pride, but also without timidity.

As for ourselves, we will do everything we can to avoid this sad interference—without pride, but also without timidity.

As for ourselves, we will do everything we can to avoid this sad interference—without pride, but also without timidity.

As for ourselves, we will do everything we can to avoid this sad interference—without pride, but also without timidity.

As for ourselves, we will do everything we can to avoid this sad interference—without pride, but also without timidity.

As for ourselves, we will do everything we can to avoid this sad interference—without pride, but also without timidity.

As for ourselves, we will do everything we can to avoid this sad interference—without pride, but also without timidity.

As for ourselves, we will do everything we can to avoid this sad interference—without pride, but also without timidity.

As for ourselves, we will do everything we can to avoid this sad interference—without pride, but also without timidity.

As for ourselves, we will do everything we can to avoid this sad interference—without pride, but also without timidity.

As for ourselves, we will do everything we can to avoid this sad interference—without pride, but also without timidity.

As for ourselves, we will do everything we can to avoid this sad interference—without pride, but also without timidity.

As for ourselves, we will do everything we can to avoid this sad interference—without pride, but also without timidity.

As for ourselves, we will do everything we can to avoid this sad interference—without pride, but also without timidity.

As for ourselves, we will do everything we can to avoid this sad interference—without pride, but also without timidity.

As for ourselves, we will do everything we can to avoid this sad interference—without pride, but also without timidity.

As for ourselves, we will do everything we can to avoid this sad interference—without pride, but also without timidity.

As for ourselves, we will do everything we can to avoid this sad interference—without pride, but also without timidity.

As for ourselves, we will do everything we can to avoid this sad interference—without pride, but also without timidity.

As for ourselves, we will do everything we can to avoid this sad interference—without pride, but also without timidity.



Deaf and Dumb Mrs. Gross, Found Wandering, Puzzles the Police.

The polyglot resources of the force were exhausted in the endeavor to find out from the old woman, who she was and where she came from. Then Dr. Gallaudet was called in, but though he drew upon his full powers as an expert in sign language, he was unable either to understand her gestures or make her comprehend him. By good fortune a photograph that the old woman carried led to the discovery of her home and friends and the telling of her sad and romantic story, of her husband's desertion of her in Poland and her vain search for him in this country.

The effect of today's failures on local securities was very serious. West Chicago Street Railroad stock sold down to 78, from a close on Saturday at 85. Match broke from 119 to 110, and all other stocks were more or less seriously affected.

**President Schneider, of the Illinois Bank, is prostrated at his home on Michigan avenue. H. H. Porter, president of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railway, says he is disgusted with the way business is done in Chicago, and will as soon as possible remove to New York.**

**Comptroller Eckels's Statement.** Washington, Dec. 11.—Comptroller Eckels today made the following statement regarding the failure of the National Bank of Illinois:

"The failure of the bank is due to injudicious, reckless and imprudent methods followed by the officers and not checked by the directors, though their attention had been individually called to the same, and over their individual signature they had promised to remedy the weak points in the bank's condition. The largest source of failure is the bank's holdings of the Calumet Electric Railway stock; the full amount of which cannot now be stated, for it is discovered that a part of such holdings was not made to appear on the books, but concealed in another account."

"A large amount of difficulty can be prevented if those depending upon the banks of Chicago and elsewhere affected by this bank's failure use good judgment and do not talk themselves into a state of panic. Other banks can be made to fail only through those having funds with them becoming frightened and making unnecessary demands. On the other hand, the banks ought to be careful and prudent in not unnecessarily calling the loans of their business customers."

## NEW YORK SENDS MONEY.

Over \$2,000,000 Shipped to Chicago by Local Bankers—Failure Has Little Effect Here.

The failure of the National Bank of Illinois, while it did not affect particularly any banking circles in this city, rather upsets the confidence of New York banks for any drafts on New York banks for money by various Chicago banks which had to strengthen their reserves in case any runs caused by the failure of one of the leading institutions in the city. Between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 in currency was shipped by local banks to Chicago yesterday. Of this amount \$420,000 was transferred through the sub-treasury. The principal respondent in this city of the failure of the National Bank of Illinois is the Mercantile National Bank, which has a large amount of business in New York. The bank's failure has caused a general feeling of uneasiness in the city, but the local banks are holding their own.

The failure of the National Bank of Illinois, while it did not affect particularly any banking circles in this city, rather upsets the confidence of New York banks for any drafts on New York banks for money by various Chicago banks which had to strengthen their reserves in case any runs caused by the failure of one of the leading institutions in the city. Between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 in currency was shipped by local banks to Chicago yesterday. Of this amount \$420,000 was transferred through the sub-treasury. The principal respondent in this city of the failure of the National Bank of Illinois is the Mercantile National Bank, which has a large amount of business in New York. The bank's failure has caused a general feeling of uneasiness in the city, but the local banks are holding their own.

The failure of the National Bank of Illinois, while it did not affect particularly any banking circles in this city, rather upsets the confidence of New York banks for any drafts on New York banks for money by various Chicago banks which had to strengthen their reserves in case any runs caused by the failure of one of the leading institutions in the city. Between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 in currency was shipped by local banks to Chicago yesterday. Of this amount \$420,000 was transferred through the sub-treasury. The principal respondent in this city of the failure of the National Bank of Illinois is the Mercantile National Bank, which has a large amount of business in New York. The bank's failure has caused a general feeling of uneasiness in the city, but the local banks are holding their own.

## GAS COMBINE.

Continued from First Page.

Goez and Dwyer, asked that certain portions of the complaint be stricken out as scandalous and irrelevant.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Turner disputed his right to appear in the case, but Justice Truax said he would listen to him, as the two Aldermen were named as defendants.

Again Mr. Guernsey renewed his request that the complaint be made more definite or brought to trial. Lawyer Einstein, for the Journal, quickly assented, saying that he would try it. He called attention to the fact that the complaint was drawn according to the ruling of the Court of Appeals, which held that there must be an allegation of fraud or want of power. This ruling of the court, Mr. Einstein said, had been followed in drawing up the complaint.

When Justice Truax suggested that he hold the papers and reserve the decision until further action by the Aldermanic Gas Committee. Mr. Campbell, for the gas company, proceeded to make a little speech. He contended that it would be unfair to continue the injunction against the Aldermen pending the report of the Gas Committee. He said that no facts had been shown to warrant such action of the court.

The allegations referred to in the complaint are as follows: "That the Board of Aldermen, in violation of their oath of office, in abuse of the discretion vested in them by the citizens of New York, and to the great loss and detriment of the citizens and taxpayers of said city, wrongfully, wickedly, fraudulent, illegally and in collusion with the Consumers' Gas Company, by a majority vote granted the application to lay pipes and mains in the streets of New York for a nominal consideration."

This is the clause in the complaint to which the majority of the Aldermen object, and to this the learned counsel of the gas company also objected.

Notwithstanding this charge of "fraud and collusion" was hanging over them in the injunction proceedings, the Aldermen fell through counsel to put in affidavits of denial, and the gas company likewise failed to produce affidavits through their counsel.

Mr. Einstein explicated the Mayor entirely. The complaint likewise does not concern the president of the Board of Aldermen nor the members of the Board who refused to vote for the resolution, giving away the \$10,000,000 franchise to the gas company. It is only a question of nominal consideration. At present the injunction stands and the rights of the citizens are still upheld by the law.

In interviews with Journal reporters the Aldermen in favor of the gas franchise did not hesitate to say that it was only a question of time when the matter would come up in an amended form and that all

demonstrates, the true remedy is through the Legislature.

As a resident and voter in your district, I suppose it is my privilege to address you on this subject. That I, a Democrat, never voted for you, a Democrat, on the different occasions that you have been a legislative candidate in this district, was due to the belief on my part that your faction of the Democracy could not or would not take matters into their own hands and fight against trusts and monopolies.

If by your personal efforts you demonstrate the soundness of my apprehensions, I pledge you, in advance, in your next legislative contest, the vote of

THOMAS COSTIGAN.

## MISS BONAPARTE TO WED.

Her Marriage With Count Moltke Will Be Celebrated in Washington December 23.

Washington, Dec. 21.—Count Adam de Moltke-Rutefeld arrived in Washington to-night, accompanied by Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, and went at once to the Arlington, where he registered. Count Moltke will remain at the Arlington until the day of his wedding, December 29.

The bans of matrimony were proclaimed at St. Paul's Catholic Church, in this city, December 13, for Count Moltke and Louise Eugenie Bonaparte, of Washington, great-granddaughter of Jerome Bonaparte, brother of the late Napoleon.

The wedding will be celebrated at the Arlington. They will be married December 29 at the same church by Cardinal Gibbons. The ceremony was originally set for December 10, but was postponed, owing to the death of Count Moltke's father, the Danish Ambassador at Paris. Because of this recent bereavement the wedding will be quietly celebrated, and only 100 invitations have been sent out. The wedding breakfast will be a family affair entirely.

## BABIES BURNED AND SCALDED.

Two Dead and One Badly Hurt by Fire and Hot Water.

While Evelyn Skerritt, a colored child, seven years old, was sitting in front of a stove in her home, at No. 747 West Thirty-ninth street, yesterday, her clothing took fire and she was burned about the head and body. She was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where she died in a few hours.

Joseph Winkler, three years old, died at Government Hospital yesterday from injuries received last Thursday, when she fell into a tub of scalding water in her home at No. 154 Forsyth street.

Jeannette, fourteen months old, of No. 338 East 42d street, was taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday with her mother badly burned. She had placed

in against the stove.

Dr. Gallaudet, who went away, yet again several times the old woman tried to convey what she could not speak to Sergeant Titch. At last she wept and, taking from the bosom of her dress a photograph, she kissed it. It was the photograph of a pretty little girl.

These strange facts were reported to Police Headquarters yesterday. Thence a

description of the woman who was lost and whose voice was lost was sent to every station house in the city, and every policeman was ordered to inquire on his post if such an old woman was missing.